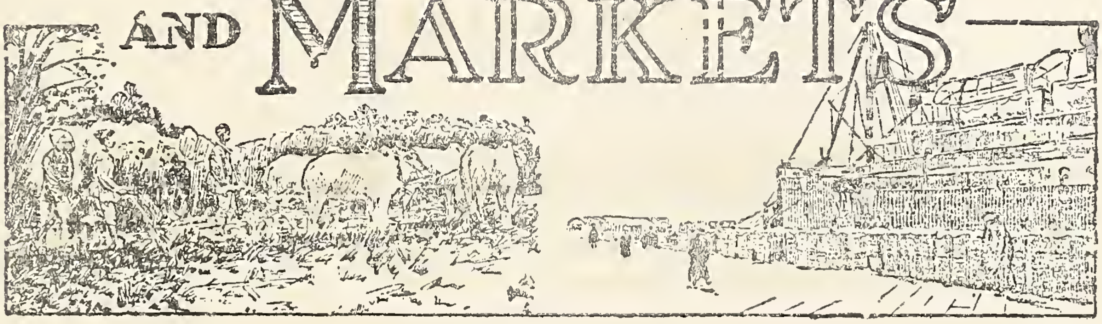
FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



ISSUED WEEKLY BY
THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

VOL. 33 AUGUST 17, 1936 NO. 7

FEATURE ARTICLE

WORLD SUGAR SITUATION Reprint
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L A T E C A B L E S

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German grain production as estimated on August 1, reported as follows with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 176,735,000 bushels (171,488,000), rye 313,368,000 (294,399,000), barley 163,967,000 (155,586,000), oats 396,139,000 bushels (371,316,000). (Berlin office, Foreign Agricultural Service, August 13, 1936.)

Canadian field crops continue to suffer from drought of varying intensity as the 1936 growing season draws to an end. About three-fourths of the total crop area is affected, the drought having extended since late July into Eastern Ontario, parts of Quebec, the Maritimes, and westward into interior valleys of British Columbia and into Vancouver Island. Hay escaped full brunt of dry weather, and supplies are either adequate or plentiful in all provinces, except Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the southern districts of those Provinces a serious food situation also exists. The condition of pastures has declined below the seasonal average, reducing the milk supply and affecting the condition of livestock. The harvesting of spring grains is under way throughout the Dominion, and early threshing results show a great variation in yields. Quality of wheat is generally good in Prairie Provinces, but oats and barley will be light in both weight and yield. (See page 231 for statistics on acreages, condition, and stocks of grains.) (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, August 11, 1936.)

Finland 1936 potato crop estimated at 42,806,000 bushels as against 48,391,000 bushels produced in 1935. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, August 11, 1936.)

Hungary area sown to sugar beets placed at 121,000 acres, with production forecast at 1,197,000 short tons as compared with 109,000 acres and 848,000 short tons, respectively, reported for 1935. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, August 11, 1936.)

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent information

Estimates of the 1936 wheat crop, as reported for 36 Northern Hemisphere countries, total 2,843,543,000 bushels as compared with 3,010,254,000 bushels harvested by the same countries in 1935, when they accounted for about 85 percent of the estimated world total, excluding China and the Soviet Union. Crop prospects continue to decline in North America as a result of drought conditions in the United States and Canada. The first estimate for Mexico, however, shows an increase over the 1935 crop of about 21 percent. As the season advances, estimates for most European countries show a downward tendency, and, except in the Danubian countries, Germany, and a few relatively unimportant areas, indications point to smaller crops than were obtained in 1935. The final official estimate for India is placed at 352,240,000 bushels as compared with the revised final estimate for 1935 of 363,179,000 bushels.

Current changes in wheat-production estimates

Country	Reported up to July 27, 1936	Reported up to Aug. 17, 1936	1935
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
35 countries reported ..	2,911,729		
United States	638,399	632,745	623,444
Canada	a/ 275,000	a/ 210,000	277,339
Germany	183,700	180,042	171,488
Spain	121,253	121,490	157,984
United Kingdom	58,800	58,000	65,445
Czechoslovakia	64,300	60,626	62,095
Bulgaria	51,400	55,850	47,925
Hungary	85,170	88,074	84,223
Yugoslavia	102,900	93,695	73,101
Sweden	22,400	22,000	23,611
Irish Free State	7,300	9,500	6,686
Finland	4,703	4,688	4,233
Estonia	1,800	2,315	2,267
Algeria	33,100	28,476	33,533
India	350,709	352,240	363,179
Mexico		13,007	10,712
36 countries reported ..		2,843,543	3,010,254

a/ Unofficial.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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Estimates of rye production in 11 Northern Hemisphere countries total 477,297,000 bushels as against 467,567,000 bushels harvested by these countries in 1935. While the North American crop will probably be less than half as large as that of last season, latest estimates total above both the 1934 and 1933 crops. In the European countries reporting, a gain over 1935 of 11 percent is indicated, but no estimates have been received for Poland and Lithuania, which with Germany are the most important rye-producing countries of Europe, not including the Soviet Union.

RYE: Estimated production in specified countries, 1933-1936

Country	1933	1934	1935	1936
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	21,418	17,070	58,928	27,095
Canada a/	3,454	3,588	7,795	4,046
Total (2)	24,872	20,658	66,723	31,141
Spain	20,702	21,567	19,206	18,053
Germany	343,570	299,496	294,399	332,513
Netherlands	15,601	15,601	18,434	19,735
Estonia	8,735	9,064	6,804	6,378
Finland	14,672	19,788	13,760	13,881
Greece	2,800	2,466	2,312	2,521
Bulgaria a/	9,293	6,074	6,576	8,668
Hungary	37,654	24,380	26,629	28,660
Rumania	17,555	8,308	12,724	15,747
Total (9)	470,582	406,744	400,844	446,156
Grand total (11) .	495,454	427,402	467,567	477,297

a/ Winter rye only.

The European bread-grain situation in July a/

Harvesting and threshing operations, together with the announcement by several countries of new plans regarding grain-trade activities in 1936-37, held the attention of the European grain trade during July. In the Mediterranean and Danubian countries, the harvesting of the grain crops has been completed, and threshing was well advanced, but in central and northern European countries these activities will continue during most of August and, in some cases, into September.

a/ From a report of the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service, based in part on information furnished by the offices in Paris, Belgrade, and London.

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Early threshing results generally confirm estimates of a greatly reduced outturn this year in Mediterranean countries and north Africa. The harvest was not greatly different from that of 1935 in central Europe, and a very good crop was obtained in the Danube Basin. The total for the continent, excluding the Soviet Union, however, will be below any of the European crops of the past 3 or possibly 4 years. Europe is thus contributing significantly this season to an improvement in the world's statistical situation of wheat.

Government policy regarding wheat for the coming season has been announced in several European countries. In general, an increase in government control or influence over the grain trade is indicated. Italy, in particular, has announced new measures for controlling the grain trade that appear to be surpassed in their completeness only by those of the Soviet Union. Imports of overseas wheat into European countries would certainly show sharp increases this season were it not for the larger surplus in the Danube Basin. Nevertheless, some significant increase in import trade is expected.

Crop conditions and prospects

July estimates for 21 European countries, not including the Danubian countries and the Soviet Union, were not greatly different from those of June and bear out earlier prospects of a much smaller European wheat crop than has been harvested in several years. A total crop of 1,133,000,000 bushels is indicated, which compares with 1,271,846,000 bushels produced in 1935. The Danubian crop was increased to 359,000,000 bushels as against the 1935 harvest of 301,689,000 bushels. For all Europe, except the Soviet Union, an outturn of about 1,492,000,000 bushels is expected, which compares with the 1935 crop of 1,573,535,000 bushels.

July weather, particularly during the last 3 weeks, was not very favorable for the ripening and harvesting of the crop in most central European countries. Rainfall was frequent and caused interruptions both in the harvesting and threshing of the grain. Much light-weight and poor-color grain is expected in these countries and those of the Mediterranean area. In the Danube region an early harvest was made under somewhat better conditions, and the quality of the grain is reported to be generally good to very good, although the appearance of rust and smut damage is frequent in some districts. The grain produced by peasants in Rumania is also said to be as poor as in other years. Regulations in the Basin, however, do not permit the export of grain that is very poor in quality, except in Rumania, where authorization has been granted for the export of low-grade wheat for feed.

The rye crop of Europe compares more favorably with the 1935 outturn than does wheat. This situation results from the fact that it is grown mostly in central and northern countries where weather conditions have been

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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somewhat better than in the Mediterranean region. A crop above that of last year has been harvested in the Danube Basin, but the official forecast for Germany is generally thought to be too optimistic, as early threshing yields have been below expectations. Much cool and rainy weather at the time of flowering resulted in many poorly filled heads, although the straw and general appearance of the grain were good.

Market situation

Influenced by persistent complaints regarding the crop situation in the North American spring-wheat sections, in the Soviet Union, and in the western Mediterranean countries, import trading in wheat was fairly active and at times quite animated during the month of July. Great Britain made extensive purchases, especially of Manitobas and Australian wheat, while the Netherlands and Belgium took fairly large quantities of various kinds of wheat , including Rumanian and Bulgarian varieties. Austria also purchased a significant amount of Hungarian wheat. European market opinion regarding supplies of 1936-37 new-crop wheat is influenced by the rather large surplus expected in the Danubian countries, together with the fairly favorable grain- and feed-crop prospects in several central European countries, but import prices, in sympathy with overseas developments, have continued to rise appreciably. Prices of domestic wheat, where they are still unregulated and subject to the influences of supply and demand, have closely paralleled this movement.

In regard to the market outlook for the early part of the new season, it should be noted that port stocks in the United Kingdom have increased by reason of recent heavy importations, although they are still somewhat under those of last year. Available data seem to indicate that British wheat requirements in 1935-36 declined 3 or 4 percent below those of 1934-35. If this trend continues, imports during this season may not increase, despite a smaller domestic crop. Extensive importations are required in several continental countries, including the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and Italy. With the possible exception of France, foreign wheat should be purchased by these countries more or less regularly throughout the season. The small north African crop will permit very limited exports to France, and the carry-over will only partly offset the small crop. Carry-over stocks in Spain would seem almost to offset statistically the reduced crop and make imports unnecessary, but military activities may easily alter the situation if they are continued. In Portugal, a heavy carry-over should make up for the small crop there.

The new wheat crop in Germany, plus carry-over stocks, should about cover domestic requirements. In view of the fact, however, that a re-accumulation of stocks seems to be desired by the authorities, it is entirely probable that Germany may take advantage of the possibility of securing a considerable amount of Danubian, particularly Yugoslav, wheat this year. Almost no wheat was imported during the past season.

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The Danube Basin surplus is estimated at about 82,000,000 bushels, which if exported will closely approach the record post-war shipments of 1931-32. A considerable portion of the crop, especially in Hungary, has already been arranged for through compensation or special clearing agreements with Austria, Italy, and Switzerland. Most exports will probably be made in a similar way. Poland should also have some surplus wheat to dispose of but not so much perhaps as last year. Very limited, if any, wheat exports are expected from the Baltic States and Sweden.

The Shanghai wheat market

Prices of wheat and flour at Shanghai made a marked advance during the week ended August 7, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This was attributed to higher world prices, but spot domestic wheat did not advance so much as foreign wheat, and the spread between domestic and foreign prices was increased. Although arrivals of domestic wheat from the interior declined, milling requirements were supplied, and there was no demand for foreign wheat. While the moisture content of native wheat marketed in Shanghai was still too high to permit storage, it was reported that low-moisture wheat was being held in the interior. Mills continued to operate at full capacity. The domestic demand for flour was falling off, but a strong export demand continued from Manchuria. It was reported that inquiries regarding Chinese flour, which is cheaper than Australian, have been made by the Philippines and French Indo-China.

Australian wheat was offered in Shanghai at 121 cents per bushel. Spot domestic was 78 cents per bushel, and futures at noon on August 7 were as follows: August 79, September 82, October 84, November 86, and December 87 cents. The restriction that fixed maximum flour prices for the Shanghai futures market, made effective on July 8, was removed on August 6, and flour prices increased materially. The spot price for domestic flour was 96 cents per bag of 49 pounds; futures at noon on August 7 were as follows: August 95, September 96, October 97, November 98, and December 99 cents per bag. Australian flour, c.i.f. Hong Kong, was quoted at $4.60 per barrel of 196 pounds.

Soviet crop prospects and planned winter acreage

Grain crop prospects in the Soviet Union as a whole appear to be less favorable this year than last as a result of adverse weather conditions and particularly of drought. The best crop prospects are reported from the southern regions, where winter wheat is mostly grown. In the spring wheat belt of the Volga basin and further east, yields below last year, and in some cases even below average, may be expected, which may result in a smaller total wheat crop than last year. Drought has seriously affected also

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the grain crops in the northern and north-central parts of the Union, where rye predominates, though wheat acreage has been on the increase. Very hot temperatures were reported during the latter part of June and most of July in many regions. Were it not for the improvement in agricultural methods and practices which has been evident this year, the crop outturn no doubt would have been still less favorable.

Harvesting operations began much earlier this year as a result of early maturing of the grain crops due to hot weather. A considerable amount of lodging and shattering was reported and is likely to result in harvesting losses as large as, or larger than, last year. With increased combine harvesting, difficulties also appear to have arisen due to a large number of inexperienced drivers, the serious problem of storing and transportation of harvested grain, etc.

The official Soviet plan provides for an area of 94,933,000 acres to be sown in the autumn of 1936 for the 1937 harvest, compared with 93,369,000 and 93,295,000 acres, respectively, of winter crops specified by the plan during 1935 and 1934. The winter-wheat acreage is set by the plan at 36,796,000 acres. The remaining area except for a small quantity of winter barley and oilseed crops will be occupied by winter rye. The tendency, however, to shift from rye to winter wheat, noted in recent years, is continued by the new plan, since the increase in the area under wheat alone is larger than the increase in the total acreage under winter crops. (See table on following page.)

The expansion of the winter wheat acreage contemplated by the plan is relatively small in the principal winter-wheat-growing regions in the southern part of the Union (with the exception of North Caucasus, where an increase of 14 percent is specified) and is to take place mostly in the central, northern, and eastern regions. In the northern and north-central grain-deficit regions, the acreage is again to increase in 1936-37, exceeding the figures of the 1935-36 plan by about 12 percent and the actual sowings for the 1935 harvest by more than 40 percent. The expansion of wheat sowings in these regions, which has been noted in recent years, is a phase of a general policy of the Soviet Government to increase grain production and make this deficit area self-sufficient in the matter of grain supply. But these regions, according to the new plan, will still account for less than 10 percent of the total winter-wheat area for the Union as a whole.

Another interesting feature of the plan is the attempt to grow winter wheat in Western Siberia, where an area of about 89,000 acres is to be planted this autumn to wheat, as compared with only 13,000 acres provided by the 1935-36 plan. Winter wheat acreage is also on the increase in Central Asia, or Turkestan, the principal cotton-growing area of the Union, where the 1936-37 plan provides for sowing 1,857,000 acres as compared with 1,621,000 acres specified by the 1935-36 plan and 1,454,000

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acres actually sown in 1934-35. The new plan provides for an increased acreage to be sown with pedigree seed and for completion of sowings within 7 to 10 working days, eliminating the prolonged sowing period characteristic of past years.

SOVIET UNION: Area planned for winter wheat and all winter crops, 1934-35 to 1936-37

Year	All winter crops	Winter wheat	
	Area planned	Area planned	Area sown
		1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1934-35	93,295	32,259	32,506
1935-36	93,369	34,730	a/ 34,721
1936-37	94,933	36,796	--

Official sources. a/ International Institute of Agriculture.

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COTTON

Increased Japanese cotton imports include less American

Japanese raw cotton imports for June were the second largest on record for that month, but American cotton did not share in this increase, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner Owen L. Dawson at Shanghai (quoting Vice Consul McConaughy at Kobe). America's share in the month's cotton imports is the lowest that has yet been registered. African and Brazilian cotton were imported in larger quantities than heretofore, while imports of Indian were at a new high.

The total June imports amounted to 376,836 bales of 500 pounds. American cotton accounted for 104,226 bales, an increase of 8,951 bales over June 1935, but still 13,000 bales smaller than the 5-year average. American accounted for 21.25 percent of the total June imports, as against a 5-year average of 38.39 percent, and 30.34 percent in June 1935. A seasonal element, attributed to the fact that June is an off month for American cotton as compared with cotton from more southerly latitudes, undoubtedly contributed to the decline. But even allowing for the seasonal factors, it remains also true that American cotton exports to Japan have lost some ground due to a price differential favoring Indian cotton.

There are indications that American cotton is being bought at a faster pace than it is being imported. The same is not true of other growths of cotton. For American cotton growers this is an encouraging feature in the present market situation.

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Indian cotton continues to enjoy a dominant market position. The June volume of 200,258 bales shows an increase of 59,358 bales over the corresponding a year ago. Indian cotton in the Japanese market appears to be better entrenched than at any time during the past decade. Cotton imports from Brazil assume a position of some importance for the first time. It is understood that contracts for Brazilian cotton already amount to 50,000 bales and that an additional 20,000 bales or more will be contracted for in the near future. The total volume of Brazilian cotton purchased during the last season amounted to only slightly more than 20,000 bales. June imports of African cotton were relatively high, but it is not likely that imports during the subsequent months will be as large.

Total Japanese imports of cotton from September 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936 amounted to 3,156,000 bales compared with 2,925,000 bales during the corresponding 10 months of 1934-35. Of the current season's imports, 1,436,000 bales came from the United States 1,314,000 bales from India, 135,000 bales from China, 94,000 bales from Egypt, and 177,000 bales from other countries. Stocks of Indian cotton at the end of June exceeded American by the greatest margin that has yet been recorded. The total volume of stocks at the end of June 1936 amounted to 580,000 bales; Indian and American accounted for 318,000 and 187,000 bales, respectively. Stocks on the same date a year ago were 616,000 bales, of which Indian accounted for 274,000 bales and American for 220,000 bales.

Cloth exports for June 1936 reached 225,000,000 square yards as against 201,000,000 yards in June 1935; for September 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936, Japan exported 2,210,000,000 square yards compared with 2,260,000,000 yards during a similar period of 1934-35.

JAPAN: Raw cotton imports in June 1936, with comparisons
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Type	June		September-June	
	1935	1936	1934-35	1935-36
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Indian	141,900	200,258	1,195,913	1,314,298
American	95,275	105,226	1,45[illegible],934	1,43[illegible],733
Egyptian	6,717	11,696	143,[illegible]	[illegible],204
Chinese	2,234	5,602	52,[illegible]	13[illegible],532
Others..........	4,094	55,054	71,[illegible]95	17[illegible],[illegible]33
Total	250,220	376,836	2,295,444	3,155,800

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JAPAN: Mill takings of cotton, June 1936, with comparisons
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Growth	June		September-June	
	1935	1936	1934-35	1935-36
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Indian	142,969	176,690	1,259,057	1,268,798
American	131,486	109,862	1,390,242	1,548,254
Egyptian	10,080	11,697	98,668	147,343
Others	8,875	37,343	249,910	49,346
Total	293,410	335,592	2,997,877	3,013,741

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OILS AND OILSEEDS

Chinese production of oilseeds increased

The 1936 production of leading oil seeds both in China and Manchuria including soybeans, sesame, peanuts, cotton, rape, hemp, perilla and linseed, will exceed the 1935 production, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai. Exports during the 1936-37 marketing season, however, are expected to be below those that might normally occur from the 1936 production increase. This is explained by the smallest carry-over on record of all seeds and oils, and the anticipated effects of the recently-enacted excise taxes in the United States. It should be noted in this connection that the United States is the largest market for Oriental seeds and oils.

China anticipates a larger crop of cottonseed and linseed, a slight increase in peanuts, high production of soybeans, and sesame seeds about equal to the 1935 output. Rapeseed which has already been harvested is reported slightly below the 1935 crop. A material increase in exports of cottonseed and linseed and their derivative oils is expected, especially to the United States, in view of the fact that the United States duties and excise taxes on these products have not been increased. Exports of peanuts and peanut oil may equal those of 1935-36, while exports of rapeseed and sesame seed and their derivative oils are expected to be below those of 1935-36. The increased demand from the United States and Europe brought about a rise in price of Chinese seeds and oils. A sharp increase occurred following the announcement of June 26, 1936, to the effect that the United

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States excise taxes would become effective August 21. Prices declined by the end of July, when it was too late to make shipments to the United States before the excise taxes became effective.

Due to reported heavy shipments in July the combined exports of oil seeds and oils beginning with the 1935-36 marketing season through July 1936, are expected to be larger than during the same period of the preceding season.

CHINA: Exports of oilseeds and oils, 1935 and 1936

Product	Marketing year October-June	
	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Cottonseed	125,867	100,133
Cottonseed oil	18,000	22,933
Sesame seed -		
United States	145,067	110,267
Total	206,667	195,333
Soy beans	1,600	12,122
Peanuts -		
Shelled -		
United States	667	533
Total	196,933	86,667
Unshelled -		
United States	533	400
Total	47,867	43,867
Peanut oil -		
United States	34,000	47,600
Total	54,400	65,733

As regards Manchuria there are indications that in 1936 the output of each leading oilseed will exceed that of 1935; as a result, exports of most oilseeds and oils in the 1936-37 marketing year are likely to exceed those of 1935-36 with soy-bean and perilla exports showing the largest increases. Exports to the United States of soybean products and certain seeds and oils on which United States duties and excise taxes have not been increased may be considerably larger than during the preceding season.

Combined exports of oils and oilseeds from Manchuria during the present marketing year through April 1936 were larger than those of a similar period a year ago. With the increased July shipments of these products to the United States, combined exports for the year are expected to be larger than the 1934-35 exports.

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MANCHURIA: Exports of oilseeds and oils, 1935 and 1935

Product	Marketing year October-April	
	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Cottonseed	77,200	10,267
Sesame seed	42,533	2,933
Soybeans	2,953,733	3,138,800
Soybean oil	130,000	130,533
Perilla seed	103,067	226,533
Perilla oil	14,000	20,400
Hempseed	113,467	101,867
Peanuts a/		
Shelled	137,733	132,400
Unshelled	49,467	28,000

a/ Marketing year beginning November.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

Pork export outlook continues limited

With larger domestic slaughter supplies of hogs in prospect in the first half of the 1936-37 hog-marketing year beginning October 1, 1936, it is likely that United States exports of hog products will increase somewhat in that period. In the last half of 1936-37, however, the probable smaller domestic hog slaughter is likely to be accompanied by a level of exports no greater than in the last half of the present marketing year. The current volume of exports is even smaller than that which foreign markets could absorb under present policies limiting imports.

There are indications of larger British import quotas for cured pork after January 1, 1936. The increase, however, probably will be accompanied by the application of import duties, the revenue to be used largely for promoting British hog production. Meanwhile, hog numbers in Great Britain are larger than a year ago. Increases also are apparent in Denmark and some other countries interested in supplying the British cured-pork market.

Germany is the only important European pork-importing country to report a current upward movement in hog numbers. In all the central European importing countries there is a definite trend toward limiting hog production to the numbers for which domestically produced feed is available. This

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development suggests some increase in the fat import requirements, including lard. At present most of the lard imports are being secured through barter or exchange arrangements, largely with European exporting countries.

Current trading practices suggest difficulty in regaining a substantial share of the continental European lard market when the American product is available in more normal quantity. This is particularly true with respect to the formerly important German market, which will remain virtually closed to American lard unless the German commercial policy is materially changed. It may be difficult also to overcome the tendency to utilize fats other than lard which has developed during the period of reduced American lard production. This tendency is noticeable in Great Britain, the leading foreign market for American lard, as well as in central European areas deficient in lard.

The limited increase in United States supplies of pork available for export in the next few months is expected to result from the heavier marketings induced by drought conditions. According to the 1936 summer hog Outlook report for the United States, recently released, the number of hogs slaughtered in 1936-37 probably will be from 10 to 20 percent larger than in 1935-36. Average weights of hogs marketed in 1936-37, however, will be lighter than in 1935-36 and may be as light as in 1934-35 following the 1934 drought.

Hog prices in 1936-37 probably will average about as high as in 1935-36, since the estimated increase in slaughter supplies will be about offset by the further improvement in consumer demand in prospect. Since hog slaughter in the period from October to December 1936 is expected to be much larger than last year, a decline in hog prices is likely at this time. However, as slaughter supplies are reduced in the late winter and spring, an advance in prices is likely in this period. See release HP-81, "World Hog and Pork Prospects", August 1936. See also "Midsummer Livestock Outlook Reports: Hogs", released August 6, 1936.

<u>British duty on beef imports anticipated</u>

The British Government has given notice of its intention to terminate the current trade agreement with Argentina, according to a cable from Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at London. November 7, 1936, is set as the termination date, but it is expected that meanwhile there will be the announcement of a new agreement containing provisions for an import duty and quantitative quotas on British imports of foreign beef.

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THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION a/

World sugar supplies for the 1935-36 marketing season appear to have reached record high levels. The larger supplies resulted from a sharp increase in production, particularly in cane-producing countries, the total increase being great enough to offset the continued decline in world carry-over stocks. Despite the increase in supplies, however, prices advanced materially in 1935-36 as a result of increased sugar consumption.

Cane-sugar production in 1935-36 increased nearly 2,000,000 tons over that of 1934-35 and set a new high record. Beet-sugar production in 1935-36 registered its third successive year of increase with a slight advance over 1934-35 figures. Early reports indicate that the 1936 world sugar-beet acreage will be slightly larger than that harvested in 1935, and probably the largest since 1931. Apparently, sugar-beet producers are responding immediately to the effects of the upward trend in world sugar consumption.

Stocks of sugar at the beginning of the 1935-36 season were the smallest since 1928-29. This marks the third season in which carry-over stocks have declined. The visible supply of sugar in 15 important countries on June 1, 1936, was about 1,500,000 tons smaller than on the same date a year earlier.

World consumption of sugar in 1935-36 is indicated to be larger than in 1934-35, when it was nearly 1,000,000 tons greater than in 1933-34. Prices of raw sugar have continued to advance in the United States and Cuba during the last 12 months, and are now reported to be the highest since 1927.

Control of sugar

The International Sugar Agreement was allowed to lapse September 1, 1935, the originally specified termination date. This agreement embraced six European countries (Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Belgium, and Yugoslavia), Cuba, Java, and Peru. In general most of the participating European countries indicated their willingness to continue some sort of control of sugar, and the representatives of all parties to the agreement except Java agreed to continue the Council as an international committee to work out some form of international cooperation among the major sugar-producing countries of the world.

Although the world-wide economic depression prevented the development of the program outlined in the agreement, as originally planned; and, although the plan did not raise the price of sugar, there is evidence that it did contribute toward lowering excess stocks. During the 5 years the agreement was in effect, few of the participating countries were able to export their full quota allowances. The piling-up of stocks in the first few years caused production to be decreased sharply in nearly all countries.

a/ Prepared in collaboration with Gustave Burmeister, Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Unless otherwise specified, all tons mentioned are short tons.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

Although the International Sugar Agreement has expired, there are some 20 countries in which sugar is under some sort of control. These include the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Great Britain, Union of South Africa, Australia, Japan, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. The marketing quotas in the United States indirectly effect a control on the production of sugar in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Philippine Islands, and Cuba, as well as continental United States.

Methods of control vary with the economic status of the producing countries. The sharpest differences are drawn between those countries having export surpluses of long standing and those which, by more or less artificial means, have built up domestic sugar industries. In all control schemes, however, the principle of allocating quotas to producers is in evidence. In surplus-producing countries, the production quotas are linked with a definite division of the national output between the usually higher-priced domestic market and the export market. In deficit, or importing countries, producers' quotas act to equalize the advantages accruing to producers from selling in a protected market.

World statistical position of sugar

The unusually large world supply of sugar in 1935-36 increased more than 1,000,000 tons over 1934-35 figures. Based upon the carry-over in 18 countries and upon world production, the supply totaled 35,876,000 tons in 1935-36, as against 34,456,000 tons in 1934-35. Since carry-over stocks continued to decline in the last year, all of the increased supply was due to a larger world crop. World production of sugar is indicated at 31, 386,000 tons, compared with 29,259,000 tons in 1934-35, and is the largest since 1930-31.

World sugar-beet acreage

The world sugar-beet acreage for 1936 is estimated at 8,059,000 acres, compared with 7,767,000 acres harvested for sugar in 1935 and 6,755,000 acres, the 1925-1929 average. The acreage in Europe, excluding Russia, is indicated to be 4,110,000 acres, or about 5 percent larger than in 1935 and the largest since pre-depression years, but it is 7 percent below the 1925-1929 average.

In the Soviet Union, the sugar-beet acreage is only slightly above that of last year and makes a total for Europe (including the Soviet Union) of 7,186,000 acres. This is about 234,000 acres more than in 1935 and the largest since 1932. The increase is fairly general throughout Europe. In the United States, the sugar-beet acreage for 1936 was increased 7 percent to 819,000 acres, the largest acreage since 1933. In Canada, the acreage for 1936 is estimated at 54,300 acres, an increase of 3 percent over that of 1935.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage in the United States, Canada, and the beet-sugar-producing countries of Europe, average 1925-1929, annual 1931-1936

Country	Average 1925-1929	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936 a/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
United States	676	713	764	983	766	763	819
Canada	32	43	45	44	52	52	54
Total	708	756	809	1,027	818	815	873
Europe							
Germany	992	787	545	693	832	855	986
Czechoslovakia	677	458	360	358	393	387	393
Poland	511	367	287	245	277	293	300
Belgium	164	128	132	129	136	127	132
Hungary	168	134	105	108	110	109	111
Yugoslavia	110	110	105	74	54	75	62
Great Britain	165	234	256	366	404	374	360
Netherlands	157	93	99	117	104	101	106
Spain	182	277	209	205	222	153	227
France	601	621	658	675	707	605	568
Italy	226	283	207	203	221	210	259
Austria	64	105	105	115	123	107	91
Bulgaria	35	30	31	30	4	17	21
Denmark	92	70	94	115	102	123	111
Finland	5	5	6	7	7	7	7
Ireland	b/ 14	5	14	15	46	57	62
Latvia	2	11	21	32	36	36	37
Lithuania	c/	7	13	10	10	17	17
Rumania	167	50	45	107	92	91	68
Sweden	77	87	101	125	125	125	126
Switzerland	4	3	3	4	4	4	4
Turkey	b/ 13	35	39	50	42	52	62
Total Europe, excluding Russia	4,426	3,900	3,455	3,782	4,051	3,925	4,110
Russia	1,620	3,445	2,521	2,992	2,924	3,027	3,076
Total Europe, including Russia	6,046	7,345	5,956	6,774	6,975	6,952	7,186
Total above countries ..	6,754	8,101	6,765	7,801	7,793	7,767	8,059

Compiled from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.
a/ Preliminary. b/ Average for 4 years. c/ Less than 500 acres.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

Beet-sugar production

Total world beet-sugar production for the 1935-36 season is indicated at 10,748,237 tons (raw basis), as against 10,564,046 tons in 1934-35 and 9,584,971 tons, the 1925-26 to 1929-30 average. It was larger than that of the year before in the United States, Canada, Sweden, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Lithuania, and the Soviet Union. In the United States, beet-sugar production on a raw basis totaled 1,274,000 tons, compared with 1,247,000 tons in 1934. For Europe as a whole, it totaled 9,360,332 tons in 1935-36, compared with 9,201,386 tons in 1934-35 and 8,450,884 tons, the 5-year average. The combined decreases in many European countries were offset largely by a sharp increase in the Soviet Union, where beet-sugar production, reported at 2,204,600 tons for 1935-36 as against only 1,547,078 tons in 1934-35, is the largest on record.

Cane-sugar production

World production of cane sugar increased sharply in 1935-36 to about 20,638,000 tons, or nearly 2,000,000 tons over that in 1934-35. It set a new record high, exceeding the previous large crop of 1929-30 by almost 200,000 tons. Cane-sugar production in North and Central America totaled 6,604,555 tons, or nearly 500,000 tons more than in 1934-35. Nearly all of the cane-sugar-producing countries in this area shared in the increase.

Cane-sugar production in Europe and Asia also showed a sharp increase in 1935-36 over that of the previous year. The crop totaled 10,084,869 tons. All of the reporting countries of Asia, except Japan and Taiwan, contributed to the larger production this season. Although production in Java was reduced by three-fourths in the last 4 years, this decrease has been largely compensated for by rapid increases in India and China. The figures for China show a striking increase during the last 2 years. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", August 3, 1936, SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION IN SOUTH CHINA.)

In South America, cane-sugar production of 2,032,500 tons in 1935-36 was up slightly from the year before. Production was somewhat larger in all reporting countries except Dutch Guiana, which showed a decrease, and Colombia, which showed no change. In Africa, cane-sugar production last year increased substantially over that of 1934-35 and was considerably above the 1925-26 to 1929-30 average. Production in the African continent has increased sharply during recent years, rising from an average of 776,476 tons, the 5-year average, to about 1,087,904 tons in 1935-36. Production of cane sugar in Australia decreased to 689,000 tons in 1935-36 from 723,700 tons in 1934-35.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR (RAW), CANE AND BEET: World production, 1909-10 to 1935-36

Crop year a/	Estimated world total	Estimated world total cane sugar	Estimated world total beet sugar	Production in selected countries	
				United States b/	Cuba
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1909-10	16,828	9,670	7,158	883	2,021
1910-11.........	18,834	9,870	8,964	903	1,661
1911-12	17,908	10,622	7,286	1,005	2,124
1912-13	20,542	10,896	9,646	907	2,720
1913-14	21,154	11,640	9,514	1,089	2,909
1914-15	20,875	11,952	8,923	1,023	2,922
1915-16	18,885	12,278	6,607	1,078	3,398
1916-17	18,592	13,255	5,337	1,193	3,422
1917-18	20,293	14,790	5,503	1,068	3,890
1918-19	18,604	14,076	4,528	1,102	4,491
1919-20	17,989	14,338	3,651	903	4,184
1920-21	19,546	14,225	5,321	1,347	4,406
1921-22	20,578	15,095	5,483	1,425	4,517
1922-23	20,860	15,127	5,733	1,022	4,083
1923-24	22,810	16,306	6,504	1,112	4,606
1924-25	26,670	17,712	8,958	1,260	5,812
1925-26	27,989	18,813	9,176	1,120	5,524
1926-27	26,624	18,125	8,499	1,011	5,050
1927-28	28,515	18,671	9,844	1,246	4,527
1928-29	30,655	20,319	10,336	1,273	5,775
1929-30	30,607	20,459	10,148	1,308	5,231
1930-31	31,530	19,107	12,423	1,509	3,495
1931-32	29,538	20,028	9,510	1,423	2,917
1932-33	27,121	18,582	8,539	1,723	2,234
1933-34	28,637	18,976	9,661	2,016	2,547
1934-35	29,259	18,695	10,564	1,509	2,842
1935-36 c/......	31,386	20,638	10,748	1,654	2,861

	Production in selected countries, cont'd					
	India d/	Java e/	Germany f/	Czecho-slovakia	Poland g/	France h/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1909-10	2,481	1,411	2,147	-	-	861
1910-11	2,587	1,617	2,770	-	-	763
1911-12	2,745	1,550	1,552	-	-	546
1912-13	2,862	1,616	2,902	-	-	1,029
1913-14	2,573	1,549	2,886	-	-	841
1914-15	2,736	1,454	2,721	-	376	355
1915-16	2,949	1,797	1,678	-	239	159

Continued -

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR (RAW), CANE AND BEET: World production, 1909-10 to 1935-36, cont'd

Crop year a/	Production in selected countries, cont'd					
	India d/	Java e/	Germany f/	Czecho-slovakia	Poland g/	France h/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1916-17	3,093	2,009	1,721	-	293	217
1917-18	3,839	1,960	1,726	-	263	235
1918-19	2,752	1,473	1,297	i/ 714	249	129
1919-20	3,404	1,681	774	553	106	182
1920-21	2,825	1,853	1,195	797	195	358
1921-22	2,928	1,994	1,434	731	200	326
1922-23	3,410	1,981	1,604	811	335	522
1923-24	3,715	2,201	1,263	1,115	423	524
1924-25	2,852	2,535	1,724	1,574	540	880
1925-26	3,334	2,140	1,763	1,662	638	796
1926-27	3,659	2,592	1,834	1,153	634	763
1927-28	3,603	3,223	1,846	1,383	624	911
1928-29	3,028	3,165	2,054	1,165	822	957
1929-30	3,082	3,214	2,188	1,142	1,010	968
1930-31	3,615	3,056	2,808	1,258	855	1,271
1931-32	4,452	2,822	1,760	903	544	923
1932-33	5,237	1,513	1,202	695	461	1,079
1933-34	5,705	701	1,574	569	378	1,043
1934-35	5,722	560	1,855	701	493	1,348
1935-36 c/	6,614	612	1,829	629	489	1,065

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Estimated world total sugar production for the period 1895-96 to 1908-09 in Agriculture Yearbook, 1924, page 808. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, and trade estimates.
a/ Figures are for the crop years 1909-10 to 1935-36 for the countries in which the sugar-production season begins in the fall months and is completed during the following calendar year, except in certain cane-sugar producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere where the season begins in May or June and is completed in the same calendar year. Production in these countries is for the calendar years 1909 to 1935. b/ Production of cane and beet sugar in terms of raw sugar. c/ Preliminary. d/ The figures quoted for India are for the production of gur, a low grade of sugar polarizing between 50 and 60 degrees. Practically the entire crop is consumed within the country. e/ All grades of sugar reduced to terms of head sugar; a grade of sugar which contains at least 96.5 percent sucrose. Figures for Java are for the calendar years 1910-1936. f/ Figures for 1909-10 to 1917-18 are for pre-war boundaries. g/ Figures are incomplete through 1920-21; 1914-15 includes Prussian Poland only; 1915-16 to 1919-20 include Prussian Poland and Congress Poland; 1920-21 includes Prussian Poland, Congress Poland, and Galicia. h/ Figures for 1909-10 to 1918-19 refer to pre-war boundaries, 1914-15 to 1918-19 are exclusive of invaded territory. i/ Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia only.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR: Estimated production in specified countries, average 1925-26 to 1929-30, annual 1932-33 to 1935-36

Country	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36 a/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE					
NORTH AMERICA			Beet sugar in terms of raw		
Canada	38,481	75,009	74,655	64,774	68,101
United States	1,071,000	1,459,000	1,765,000	1,247,000	1,274,000
Total	1,109,481	1,534,009	1,839,655	1,311,774	1,342,101
EUROPE					
Great Britain	201,611	397,297	557,796	733,490	610,000
Irish Free State	21,794	28,692	38,894	82,168	97,418
Sweden	144,091	259,642	319,116	299,572	307,000
Denmark	165,698	199,781	268,697	95,691	260,000
Netherlands	305,640	253,570	306,467	255,996	248,800
Belgium	297,450	286,305	267,977	292,935	270,000
France	878,805	1,078,884	1,043,033	1,347,941	1,065,000
Spain	242,154	256,805	268,633	384,000	223,000
Italy	351,957	361,177	335,642	360,000	340,000
Switzerland	7,601	7,606	9,890	10,600	9,900
Germany	1,937,058	1,202,496	1,574,419	1,855,196	1,828,780
Austria	109,249	181,767	187,897	246,028	226,960
Czechoslovakia	1,300,763	695,151	568,529	701,251	628,600
Hungary	219,353	114,161	149,458	131,920	128,850
Yugoslavia	104,211	93,452	82,085	69,518	99,004
Bulgaria	30,314	30,666	41,626	b/ 5,312	16,162
Rumania	138,756	60,546	142,555	128,041	162,360
Poland	745,342	460,541	377,991	493,000	489,300
Latvia	1,390	30,760	35,695	66,790	50,000
Lithuania	366	17,848	8,906	16,767	24,398
Finland	3,458	6,368	8,032	13,098	7,200
Russia	1,238,736	912,925	1,111,890	1,547,078	2,204,600
Turkey c/	d/ 5,087	30,242	79,900	64,994	63,000
Total	8,450,884	6,966,682	7,785,128	9,201,386	9,360,332
ASIA					
Japan	22,050	31,526	29,601	43,170	39,190
OCEANIA					
Australia	2,556	6,385	6,614	7,716	6,614
Total world beet sugar e/	9,584,971	8,538,602	9,660,998	10,564,046	10,748,237
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES			Cane sugar (raw)		
United States	120,600	264,361	251,176	261,927	380,477
Hawaii	861,391	1,035,548	952,187	952,000	980,000
Puerto Rico	686,784	816,337	1,103,822	773,021	896,000
Virgin Islands	6,745	4,125	4,088	1,670	5,040

Continued -

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR: Estimated production in specified countries, average 1925-26 to 1929-30, annual 1932-33 to 1935-36, cont'd

Country	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36 a/
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES, CONT'D	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Central America:					
Guatemala	33,598	34,552	31,260	35,801	33,600
Salvador	25,374	-	-	21,031	13,843
Mexico	212,480	231,016	207,000	292,000	356,000
West Indies (British)					
Antigua	18,834	26,740	23,158	19,478	21,728
Barbados	65,748	107,544	92,886	91,267	156,800
Jamaica	63,916	62,008	81,231	85,960	105,000
St. Christopher	19,310	27,065	31,653	31,900	32,480
Trinidad	84,418	163,828	117,983	132,000	150,000
Cuba	5,221,396	2,233,544	2,547,219	2,841,871	2,860,607
Dominican Republic	387,917	402,806	428,259	475,057	478,580
Haiti	15,765	28,338	28,556	39,698	39,200
West Indies (French):					
Guadeloupe	27,532	50,667	46,073	40,000	39,200
Martinique	44,260	52,455	47,459	51,916	56,000
Total North and Central American countries and West Indies reporting all years	7,896,068	5,540,934	5,994,010	6,146,597	6,604,555
EUROPE AND ASIA					
Spain	12,395	21,683	17,262	20,283	21,168
China	250,000	204,713	308,382	498,660	524,904
India f/	3,341,200	5,237,000	5,705,000	5,722,000	6,614,000
Taiwan	681,420	698,554	713,223	1,064,439	990,997
Japan	106,125	157,276	169,115	125,500	121,800
Java	2,866,683	1,513,000	701,177	560,000	612,000
Philippine Islands	819,481	1,342,795	1,621,294	843,000	1,200,000
Total European and Asiatic countries reporting all years	8,077,304	9,175,021	9,235,453	8,833,882	10,084,869
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	439,803	385,283	351,536	377,505	420,000
Brazil	1,009,515	990,997	721,420	854,000	876,000
British Guiana	124,226	158,991	148,109	195,100	196,000
Colombia	34,212	39,180	34,720	39,200	39,200
Dutch Guiana	16,751	21,812	20,767	22,400	20,160
Ecuador	22,889	15,970	21,968	20,958	21,500
Peru	418,714	464,385	476,902	429,854	435,000
Venezuela	23,169	26,123	22,051	21,000	24,640
Total South America	2,089,279	2,102,741	1,797,473	1,960,017	2,032,500

Continued -

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR: Estimated production in specified countries, average 1925-26 to 1929-30, annual 1932-33 to 1935-36, cont'd

Country	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36 a/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
AFRICA					
Angola	g/ 12,675	24,409	17,905	26,974	(26,000)
Egypt	105,137	187,740	170,303	150,515	150,000
Mauritius	252,045	272,511	288,207	197,157	309,200
Union of South Africa ...	264,872	358,908	391,173	358,738	405,209
Portuguese East Africa ..	81,481	102,510	104,720	93,130	87,800
Reunion	55,909	59,868	85,351	70,100	100,195
Madagascar	4,357	9,370	9,150	9,500	(9,500)
Total African countries reporting all years ...	776,476	1,015,316	1,066,809	906,114	1,087,904
OCEANIA					
Australia	564,166	596,505	753,392	723,700	689,000
Fiji	102,944	151,470	129,000	125,000	139,000
Total Oceania	667,110	747,975	882,392	848,700	828,000
Total cane sugar producing countries reporting all years	19,506,237	18,581,987	18,976,137	18,695,310	20,637,828
Total world cane and beet sugar production in countries reporting all years	29,091,208	27,120,589	28,637,135	29,259,356	31,386,065

Bureau of Agricultural Economics; official sources, International Institute of Agriculture, Sugar Associations, and trade estimates.

Figures are for the crop years 1925-26 to 1935-36 for the countries in which the sugar-harvesting season begins in the fall months and is completed during the following calendar year, except in certain cane-sugar producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, such as Argentina, Australia, Mauritius, Union of South Africa, etc., where the season begins in May or June and is completed in the same calendar year. Production in these countries is for the calendar years 1925-1935. In Java the season begins in April and the figures are for 1926-1936.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Drought curtailed production of sugar beets.

c/ Includes Turkey in Asia.

d/ Four-year average.

e/ Exclusive of production in minor countries for which no date are available.

f/ The figures quoted for India are for the production of gur, low grade of sugar polarizing between 50 and 60 degrees. Practically the entire crop is consumed within the country.

g/ Three-year average.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

Consumption and supply

World consumption of sugar in the 1934-35 marketing year, according to Dr. Gustav Mikusch, of Vienna, totaled about 28,426,000 tons, or almost 1,000,000 tons more than in 1933-34 but about the same as in 1932-33. It was almost 1,000,000 tons less than the relatively high level of consumption in 1930-31. Information compiled by F. O. Licht, of Magdeburg, Germany, indicates that sugar consumption in the 12 leading countries of Europe for the period September 1, 1935, to May 31, 1936, increased slightly over that of the same period for the 3 preceding years. There were increases in all countries except France, Belgium, Poland, and Spain, which countries showed slight decreases. In the United States, information pertaining to deliveries from refineries and to raw sugar charged against the market quotas indicates that sugar consumption in this country for the first half of 1936 is considerably ahead of the quantity consumed in the same months of 1935. On this basis, it is likely that world consumption will show another gain of approximately 1,000,000 tons in 1935-36.

For the full season of 1934-35, sugar consumption in all Europe was the largest since 1930-31. It increased over the preceding year in all countries except Austria, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and a few minor countries. In the Americas, total sugar consumption is indicated to have been a little larger in 1934-35 than in 1933-34 and the largest since 1930-31. The increase over 1933-34 was quite general in these areas. Consumption in the United States continued the upward trend begun in 1933-34. Sugar consumption in Asia as a whole increased slightly in the 1934-35 season, but only because an increase in Japan more than offset the decreases in all other Asiatic countries. Consumption increased in Africa and Oceania, making the fourth consecutive year of expansion in those areas.

SUGAR (RAW): World consumption as estimated by Dr. Mikusch of Vienna, 1930-31 to 1934-35

Country	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
AMERICA	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Canada & Newfoundland a/	514	481	472	509	539
United States	6,684	6,542	6,502	6,282	6,471
Hawaii	22	22	24	24	24
Puerto Rico, Virgin Is.	55	55	58	66	66
Cuba a/	168	165	168	165	174
Haiti & San Domingo a/	32	31	31	37	37
Other West Indies a/....	54	55	55	58	57
Mexico	233	208	233	265	294
Central America a/......	89	58	b/ 50	52	56
Argentina c/	424	380	394	381	408
Brazil b/	937	926	1,020	1,031	1,031
Peru c/	67	66	69	73	79
Other South America a/b/	261	252	268	271	264
Total America d/.....	9,540	9,241	9,344	9,214	9,500

Continued -

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR (RAW): World consumption as estimated by Dr. Mikusch of Vienna, 1930-31 to 1934-35, cont'd

Country	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
EUROPE					
Germany	1,863	1,650	1,657	1,686	1,737
Czechoslovakia	442	437	440	442	451
Austria	215	220	190	193	186
Hungary	126	103	97	103	106
France	1,200	1,122	1,168	1,152	1,192
Belgium	250	256	249	252	259
Netherlands	352	358	367	336	334
Great Britain	2,500	2,407	2,325	2,474	2,516
Poland	410	366	347	357	369
Russia b/ e/	1,819	1,653	1,058	1,279	1,521
Denmark	213	217	215	225	216
Sweden	294	292	287	311	311
Italy	407	370	352	358	362
Spain	327	347	326	333	331
Other Europe f/........	1,170	1,092	1,045	1,145	1,097
Total Europe	11,588	10,890	10,123	10,646	10,988
ASIA					
China, Hongkong a/	965	667	661	656	b/ 639
British India	4,344	4,662	5,115	3,717	b/ 3,693
Japan, Taiwan	998	1,066	1,047	a/ 1,075	a/ 1,199
Java	435	443	440	389	368
Philippine Islands	44	57	67	77	72
Others a/	620	543	518	564	646
Total Asia d/	7,406	7,438	7,848	6,478	6,617
AFRICA					
Egypt	104	119	125	140	148
Union of South Africa .	191	191	186	200	220
Mauritius	12	11	12	12	12
Others a/	425	420	442	431	452
Total Africa	732	741	765	783	832
OCEANIA					
Australia a/	355	367	374	378	393
Others a/	74	93	88	86	96
Total Oceania	429	460	462	464	489
World total	29,695	28,770	28,542	27,585	28,426

a/ Calendar years, 1931 to 1935. b/ Estimated. c/ Sugar of all grades.
d/ Excluding dark sugars produced by primitive mills. e/ Includes Asiatic territory. f/ Includes Turkish territory in Asia.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR (RAW): Visible supply in specified countries on June 1, 1933-1936

Country	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Germany	876,709	808,012	914,435	964,142
Czechoslovakia	349,378	260,492	284,877	284,021
Austria	67,928	58,559	122,343	153,251
Hungary	76,301	72,730	64,048	69,730
France	481,155	427,852	651,390	622,025
Belgium	159,351	140,372	127,924	157,632
Netherlands	232,085	305,115	258,184	239,864
Sweden	208,212	239,464	240,199	241,414
Poland	322,331	253,780	257,008	247,043
Italy	216,215	191,122	206,528	169,203
Spain	266,124	206,744	285,441	175,411
England	541,516	506,105	393,383	378,964
Total Europe	3,797,315	3,470,347	3,805,760	3,702,700
Java	2,626,693	2,560,703	1,587,651	878,506
United States, all ports	588,684	407,093	698,251	340,757
Cuba, all ports	3,160,175	2,837,376	2,503,581	2,133,746
Total	10,172,867	9,275,519	8,595,243	7,055,709

Compiled from F. O. Licht's Monthly Report, Magdeburg.

SUGAR (RAW): Consumption in specified countries, September 1 to May 31, 1935-1936, compared with the same period during the 3 preceding seasons

Country	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Germany	1,124,905	1,145,278	1,199,419	1,270,825
Czechoslovakia	293,093	293,463	299,397	312,651
Austria	141,811	145,435	141,402	145,264
Hungary	66,648	73,510	75,233	84,802
France	908,688	895,331	910,936	901,180
Belgium	180,663	186,599	194,256	187,408
Netherlands	259,494	249,847	253,662	254,639
Sweden	183,393	209,361	213,552	226,201
Poland	248,607	255,125	268,735	262,596
Italy	263,653	264,289	272,145	277,780
Spain	242,403	250,791	254,928	252,708
England a/...........	1,443,321	1,466,659	1,334,813	1,504,074
Total	5,356,679	5,435,688	5,418,478	5,680,128

Compiled from F. O. Licht's Monthly Report, Magdeburg.
a/ Excluding the consumption of home-grown beet sugar.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

With sugar consumption increasing, world carry-over stocks declined in 1934-35, so that at the beginning of the 1935-36 marketing season they were the lowest since 1928-29. At that time, stocks in 18 countries totaled 4,489,583 tons, raw value, compared with 5,196,751 tons the preceding year and 7,427,324 tons, the peak stocks in 1932-33. Stocks were down from the previous year in the United States, Cuba, and Java, but up in Europe as a whole. The countries of Europe which did not show larger stocks were Hungary, Yugoslavia, England, and Netherlands, and Sweden. The continued downward trend in world visible stocks, as indicated by July 1 figures, was due largely to sharp reductions in the United States, Cuba, and Java.

SUGAR (RAW): Stocks and carry-over in specified countries at the beginning of the sugar campaigns, 1932 to 1935

Country	Date	1932	1933	1934	1935
		Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States, all ports	Sept.1	582,892	475,676	863,503	724,622
Canada	" 1	38,558	51,199	51,755	51,028
Cuba, all ports and interior	Jan.1a/	1,805,702	1,161,643	706,077	565,704
Europe:					
Germany	Sept.1	822,650	379,810	282,838	409,444
Czechoslovakia	Oct. 1	160,080	108,843	54,512	64,858
Poland	Sept.1	194,673	189,167	107,730	115,890
Belgium	" 1	72,717	62,572	58,086	72,623
Hungary	" 1	30,009	43,732	32,298	30,950
Yugoslavia	" 1	42,575	52,938	62,831	50,706
Italy	Aug. 1	141,976	153,543	125,001	142,610
France	Sept.1	241,627	265,166	224,588	432,333
England	" 1	233,151	319,811	266,164	250,500
Netherlands	" 1	146,830	166,319	216,650	172,511
Sweden	" 1	104,362	107,837	148,560	137,644
Austria	" 1	7,715	15,798	9,861	71,069
Total Europe		2,198,365	1,865,536	1,589,119	1,951,138
Java	Apr.1a/	2,791,727	2,746,027	1,775,638	1,042,444
Philippine Islands, stocks at shipping ports	Nov.1	10,080	8,960	0	14,560
Puerto Rico	Jan.1a/	-	-	210,659	140,087
Total above countries		7,427,324	6,309,041	5,196,751	4,489,583

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources, F. O. Licht's Monthly Report, and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal. a/ Figures refer to the years 1933 to 1936.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

United States

The quantity of sugar entered for consumption in the United States during the first 6 months of 1936 from the offshore areas, Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands, totaled 3,483,529 tons or about 25 percent more than the quantity entered during the first 6 months of 1935. Part of the increase this year may be accounted for by the enlarged quotas for these areas and partly by the greater proportion of the quota entered during the first 6 months.

Nearly 69 percent of the quota (revised to July 27, 1936) for these areas had been charged off, as against 62 percent during the same period last year. Because the consumption of sugar in the United States this year is on an upward trend and because it became apparent that the domestic beet-sugar producers and the Philippine Islands would not be able to fill their quotas, the quota for the continental cane producers, the full-duty countries, and each of the offshore areas except the Philippines was increased about 17 percent.

UNITED STATES: Raw sugar quotas of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on July 1, 1935 and 1936 a/

Area	1936			1935		
		January-June			January-June	
	Agricultural Adjustment quota	Amount charged against quota	Percentage entries of quota	Agricultural Adjustment quota	Amount charged against quota	Percentage entries of quota
	Short tons	Short tons	Percent	Short tons	Short tons	Percent
Cuba	2,085,022	1,581,450	75.85	1,822,596	1,088,035	59.70
Philippines	1,000,829	610,476	61.00	981,958	582,444	59.31
Puerto Rico	901,839	693,859	76.94	788,331	598,003	75.86
Hawaii	1,059,294	596,614	56.32	925,969	520,530	56.21
Virgin Islands	5,926	1,130	19.07	5,179	1,025	19.79
Total	5,052,910	3,483,529	68.94	4,524,033	2,790,037	61.67
Foreign countries other than Cuba ..	28,860	15,386	53.31	25,228	7,180	28.46
Total areas above	5,081,770	3,498,915	68.85	4,549,261	2,797,217	61.49
Continental beet ..	1,342,179	667,534	49.74	1,550,000	750,297	48.41
Continental cane ..	388,738	136,242	35.05	260,000	81,049	31.17
Grand total	6,812,687	4,302,691	63.16	6,359,261	3,628,563	57.06

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. a/ This does not give effect to pending readjustment of quotas or drawback and export credits.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

The quantity of sugar entered from the full-duty countries during the first 6 months of 1936 totaled 30,771,674 pounds, or about 53 percent of the 1936 quota for those countries. Of the 27 countries assigned a quota, 8 had entered their full allotment, 6 had entered part, and 13, principally southern countries, had not yet begun shipping their sugar to the United States.

UNITED STATES: Raw sugar quotas of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for 1936 and quantities shipped to the United States from full-duty countries during the first half of 1936 (96-degree equivalent)

Country	Quantity which may be admitted for 1936	Charged against quota - Jan. - June	Balance remaining
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Argentina	14,577	0	14,577
Australia	204	0	204
Belgium	294,308	294,308	0
Brazil	1,197	0	1,197
British Malaya	26	0	26
Canada	564,205	564,104	101
China and Hongkong	288,114	203,033	85,081
Colombia	267	0	267
Costa Rica	20,597	20,597	0
Czechoslovakia	263,302	263,302	0
Dominican Republic	6,668,480	6,668,480	0
Dutch East Indies	211,384	211,384	0
Dutch West Indies	6	0	6
France	175	0	175
Germany	117	0	117
Guatemala	334,902	334,902	0
Haiti	921,614	920,200	1,414
Honduras	3,432,568	0	3,432,568
Italy	1,751	0	1,751
Japan	4,009	0	4,009
Mexico	6,031,877	294,622	5,737,255
Netherlands	217,865	215,097	2,768
Nicaragua	10,221,004	2,701,750	7,519,254
Peru	11,114,100	11,114,100	0
Salvador	8,208,542	0	8,208,542
United Kingdom	350,667	350,667	0
Venezuela	290,002	0	290,002
Unallotted Reserve	8,264,140	6,615,128	1,649,012
Total	57,720,000	30,771,674	26,948,326

Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

The Secretary of Agriculture announced the 1936 quota for all areas on December 28, 1935, at 6,434,088 tons, raw value. This was larger than the quota in 1935, which was finally revised to 6,359,261 tons, but was smaller than the 6,632,516 tons, raw value, actually delivered by the trade in 1935. In 1934 the total distribution was 6,331,585 tons. By March 1936, it became evident that sugar consumption in 1936 would be close to that of 1935 and, consequently, on April 10, the Secretary announced that the 1936 quota had been increased by 175,537 tons, or to 6,609,625 tons. At the same time, he announced that, because continental United States beet-sugar producers were expected to market 207,821 tons less than their quota, this quantity was reallocated to all other areas. United States sugar consumption continued to increase over that of the previous year; therefore, on June 19, 1936, the Secretary announced another increase in the total quota, all of which was to be allocated to cane-sugar producers. This increase amounted to 203,062 tons and brought the total to 6,812,687 tons, raw value, or about 7 percent above that of 1935. On July 27, 1936, it was announced that, since the Philippine Islands could not fill their enlarged quota, 97,909 tons were reallocated to other cane-sugar-producing areas.

The quota for the domestic beet-sugar producers has been reduced from 1,550,000 short tons in 1935 to 1,342,179 tons in 1936. This reduction was made because it became apparent that beet-sugar producers would not be able to market their full allotment. In order to provide the full estimate of consumption, 207,821 tons of the beet-sugar quota was transferred to all other producers.

The production of sugar in the areas supplying most of the sugar consumed in the United States totaled about 7,596,124 tons, raw basis, in the crop year beginning about July 1, 1935. This compares with 6,920,489 tons produced in 1934-35 and 8,787,397 tons, the 1925-1929 average. Of the quantity produced in 1935-36, about 4,735,517 tons, or 62 percent, was produced in areas that can market in the United States free of duty, this production being the third largest on record and exceeded only by the quantity produced in those areas in 1932-33 and 1933-34. Sugar production in Cuba, the leading source of duty-paid sugar shipped to the United States, totaled 2,860,607 short tons, raw basis, in the 1935-36 season, or slightly more than in 1934-35, and the largest since 1931-32. It now appears that the low point of sugar production for recent years in Cuba was reached in 1932-33 and that the trend is again upward.

The production of beet and cane sugar in the United States for the year beginning July 1, 1935, is estimated at 1,654,477 tons, raw basis, compared with 1,508,927 tons in 1934-35, 2,016,176 tons the record high production of 1933-34, and 1,191,600 tons, the 1925-1929 average. The output of beet sugar in 1935-36 was only slightly larger than in 1934-35 and was insufficient to fill the quota for the calendar year 1936. On the other hand, continental

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

cane-sugar production in 1935-36, estimated at 380,477 short tons, raw basis, is the largest since 1908-9. It exceeded the 1934-35 crop by nearly one-half and was three times as large as the 1925-1929 average production.

SUGAR, CHIEFLY RAW: Production in continental United States and principal areas supplying United States with sugar, 1909-10 to 1935-36

Year	Cane					
	Continental United States a/	Puerto Rico	Hawaii	Philippine Islands b/	Virgin Islands	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1909-10 ..	331,726	346,786	517,090	168,254	7,516	1,371,372
1910-11 ..	355,040	349,840	566,821	268,878	7,209	1,547,788
1911-12 ..	360,874	371,076	595,038	281,354	4,831	1,613,173
1912-13 ..	162,573	398,004	546,524	345,077	4,203	1,456,381
1913-14 ..	300,538	351,666	612,000	408,339	3,653	1,676,196
1914-15 ..	246,620	346,490	646,000	421,192	3,037	1,663,339
1915-16 ..	138,620	483,590	592,763	412,274	15,334	1,642,581
1916-17 ..	310,900	503,081	644,663	425,266	7,725	1,891,635
1917-18 ..	245,840	453,794	576,700	474,745	5,841	1,756,920
1918-19 ..	284,400	406,002	600,312	453,346	9,723	1,753,783
1919-20 ..	122,125	485,071	555,727	466,913	13,329	1,643,165
1920-21 ..	176,114	489,818	521,579	589,437	5,040	1,781,988
1921-22 ..	327,701	408,325	592,000	533,189	6,345	1,867,560
1922-23 ..	295,735	379,172	537,000	475,325	1,948	1,689,180
1923-24 ..	164,823	447,570	691,000	529,091	2,385	1,834,869
1924-25 ..	88,483	660,411	769,000	779,510	10,653	2,308,057
1925-26 ..	139,381	603,240	787,246	607,362	6,343	2,143,572
1926-27 ..	47,166	629,134	811,333	766,902	6,860	2,261,395
1927-28 ..	70,792	748,677	896,918	807,814	11,275	2,535,476
1928-29 ..	132,053	586,761	899,101	933,954	2,825	2,554,694
1929-30 ..	213,609	866,110	912,357	981,371	6,424	2,979,871
1930-31 ..	210,093	783,163	988,612	958,032	1,787	2,941,687
1931-32 ..	180,242	992,335	1,025,354	1,174,311	4,287	3,376,529
1932-33 ..	264,361	816,337	1,035,548	1,342,795	4,125	3,463,166
1933-34 ..	251,176	1,103,822	952,187	1,621,294	4,088	3,932,567
1934-35 ..	261,927	773,021	952,000	843,000	1,670	2,831,618
1935-36 ..	380,477	896,000	980,000	1,200,000	5,040	3,461,517

Continued -

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR, CHIEFLY RAW: Production in continental United States and principal areas supplying United States with sugar, 1909-10 to 1935-36, cont'd

Year	Cane		Continental United States beet	Cane and Beet	
	Cuba	Total		Excluding Cuba	Including Cuba
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1909-10 ..	2,020,871	3,392,243	550,904	1,922,276	3,943,147
1910-11 ..	1,661,465	3,209,253	548,435	2,096,223	3,757,688
1911-12 ..	2,123,502	3,736,675	644,462	2,257,635	4,381,137
1912-13 ..	2,719,961	4,176,342	744,498	2,200,879	4,920,840
1913-14 ..	2,909,460	4,585,656	788,406	2,464,602	5,374,062
1914-15 ..	2,921,984	4,585,323	776,208	2,439,547	5,361,531
1915-16 ..	3,398,385	5,040,966	939,786	2,582,367	5,980,752
1916-17 ..	3,421,597	5,313,232	882,206	2,773,841	6,195,438
1917-18 ..	3,889,966	5,646,886	822,598	2,579,518	6,469,484
1918-19 ..	4,490,902	6,244,685	818,021	2,571,804	7,062,706
1919-20 ..	4,183,676	5,826,841	780,935	2,424,100	6,607,776
1920-21 ..	4,406,413	6,188,401	1,170,698	2,952,686	7,359,099
1921-22 ..	4,517,470	6,385,030	1,097,026	2,964,586	7,482,056
1922-23 ..	4,083,483	5,772,663	726,000	2,415,180	6,498,663
1923-24 ..	4,606,223	6,441,092	947,000	2,781,869	7,388,092
1924-25 ..	5,812,068	8,120,125	1,172,000	3,480,057	9,292,125
1925-26 ..	5,523,946	7,667,518	981,000	3,124,572	8,648,518
1926-27 ..	5,049,632	7,311,027	964,000	3,225,395	8,275,027
1927-28 ..	4,526,879	7,062,355	1,175,000	3,710,476	8,237,355
1928-29 ..	5,775,031	8,329,725	1,141,000	3,695,694	9,470,725
1929-30 ..	5,231,490	8,211,361	1,094,000	4,073,871	9,305,361
1930-31 ..	3,495,292	6,436,979	1,299,000	4,240,687	7,735,979
1931-32 ..	2,916,807	6,293,336	1,243,000	4,619,529	7,536,336
1932-33 ..	2,233,544	5,696,710	1,459,000	4,922,166	7,155,710
1933-34 ..	2,547,219	6,479,786	1,765,000	5,697,567	8,244,786
1934-35 ..	2,841,871	5,673,489	1,247,000	4,078,618	6,920,489
1935-36 ..	2,860,607	6,322,124	1,274,000	4,735,517	7,596,124

Compiled from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.
a/Figures 1909-10 to 1923-24 include Louisiana and Texas; 1924-25 to 1928-29, Louisiana only; beginning 1929-30, Louisiana and Florida. b/ Includes the production of mucovado and panocha, a low grade of sugar mostly for domestic consumption.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

A preliminary calculation of the quantity of sugar (raw basis) available for consumption during the fiscal year 1935-36 was 6,570,302 tons, compared with 6,407,608 tons in 1934-35. Of the quantity available for consumption and export in 1935-36, continental United States supplied 24.7 percent; free offshore areas 39.8 percent, and duty-paid countries 35.5 percent.

UNITED STATES: Production, trade, and supply available for consumption in continental United States, 1910-11 to 1935-36

Year beginning July	In terms of raw sugar						
	Production a/	Brought in from insular possessions b/	Imports as sugar c/	Domestic exports as sugar d/	Exports in other forms e/	Available for consumption f/ Total	Available for consumption f/ Per capita
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Pounds
1910-11 ..	903,475	943,701	1,845,279	36,597	15,966	3,639,891	78.3
1911-12 ..	1,005,337	1,187,663	1,832,424	50,380	15,160	3,959,883	83.9
1912-13 ..	907,070	1,026,972	2,266,426	30,963	19,217	4,150,288	86.6
1913-14 ..	1,088,944	936,376	2,463,252	37,190	11,892	4,439,489	91.3
1914-15 ..	1,022,828	1,098,314	2,529,963	302,641	13,585	4,334,878	87.9
1915-16 ..	1,078,407	1,102,057	2,689,067	882,864	12,213	3,974,453	79.4
1916-17 ..	1,193,107	1,203,938	2,527,984	676,752	29,211	4,219,066	83.2
1917-18 ..	1,068,437	975,684	2,344,816	305,429	46,131	4,037,377	78.5
1918-19 ..	1,102,421	1,073,944	2,799,962	568,566	36,747	4,371,013	83.8
1919-20 ..	903,060	975,735	3,812,955	776,502	98,386	4,816,862	91.1
1920-21 ..	1,346,811	1,076,342	3,228,279	319,589	89,491	5,242,352	97.6
1921-22 ..	1,424,726	1,340,867	3,940,777	1,085,349	31,397	5,589,624	102.5
1922-23 ..	1,021,360	1,235,049	4,068,205	412,196	12,568	5,899,849	106.6
1923-24 ..	1,111,898	1,274,870	3,436,955	152,883	24,617	5,646,223	100.5
1924-25 ..	1,260,000	1,645,319	3,931,282	273,470	22,436	6,540,695	114.7
1925-26 ..	1,121,000	1,981,482	3,895,947	325,804	24,998	6,647,627	114.9
1926-27 ..	1,011,000	1,689,347	3,968,997	124,555	26,303	6,518,486	111.1
1927-28 ..	1,246,000	2,051,659	3,415,830	115,566	29,833	6,568,090	110.4
1928-29 ..	1,273,000	1,974,899	4,115,601	139,324	31,894	7,192,282	119.2
1929-30 ..	1,307,609	2,377,787	2,823,173	87,092	43,320	6,378,157	104.2
1930-31 ..	1,509,093	2,603,735	2,416,398	77,131	33,026	6,419,069	103.8
1931-32 ..	1,423,242	2,811,893	2,321,442	58,973	28,522	6,469,082	103.9
1932-33 ..	1,723,361	3,074,951	1,710,999	44,000	22,437	6,442,874	102.8
1933-34 ..	2,016,176	3,234,650	1,356,426	67,427	19,666	6,520,159	103.3
1934-35 ..	1,508,927	2,308,871	2,773,741	164,504	19,427	6,407,608	100.8
1935-36 ..	1,654,477	2,663,534	2,375,160	103,369	19,500	6,570,302	102.6

Continued -

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Production, trade, and supply available for consumption in continental United States, 1910-11 to 1935-36, cont'd

Year beginning July	In terms of refined sugar g/						
	Production a/	Brought in from insular possessions b/	Imports as sugar c/	Domestic exports as sugar d/	Exports in other forms e/	Available for consumption f/ Total	Available for consumption f/ Per capita
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Pounds
1921-22 ..	1,325,906	1,260,894	3,686,397	1,009,377	29,182	5,234,638	96.0
1922-23 ..	950,625	1,161,351	3,805,745	383,439	11,682	5,522,600	99.8
1923-24 ..	1,034,615	1,198,777	3,214,883	142,217	22,943	5,283,115	94.0
1924-25 ..	1,172,000	1,547,587	3,674,563	254,391	20,911	6,118,848	107.3
1925-26 ..	1,043,000	1,859,332	3,634,323	303,073	23,298	6,210,284	107.4
1926-27 ..	941,000	1,588,981	3,714,054	115,865	24,514	6,103,656	104.0
1927-28 ..	1,159,000	1,930,732	3,196,443	107,704	27,805	6,150,666	103.3
1928-29 ..	1,184,000	1,858,331	3,851,311	129,846	29,726	6,734,070	111.6
1929-30 ..	1,217,084	2,239,140	2,641,709	81,167	40,375	5,976,391	97.7
1930-31 ..	1,403,807	2,451,611	2,261,187	71,884	30,781	6,013,940	97.2
1931-32 ..	1,325,752	2,675,996	2,186,307	55,541	26,862	6,105,652	98.0
1932-33 ..	1,605,975	2,924,863	1,611,418	41,439	21,131	6,079,686	97.0
1933-34 ..	1,878,558	3,074,820	1,277,481	63,503	18,521	6,148,835	97.4
1934-35 ..	1,406,683	2,199,157	2,612,306	154,929	18,296	6,044,921	95.1
1935-36 ..	1,543,333	2,535,073	2,236,926	97,362	18,367	6,199,603	96.8

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Trade figures from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Beet and cane sugar only. b/ Duty free, from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands (Virgin Islands included 1917 and subsequently). c/ No account taken of sugar imported in other forms. Imports from the Philippine Islands and Virgin Islands excluded, reexports deducted through 1932-33; imports for consumption beginning 1933-34. d/ Shipments to Hawaii and Puerto Rico included, also to Alaska beginning 1933-34, and to Virgin Islands beginning January 1935. Direct exports to foreign countries, through customs districts of non-contiguous territories excluded. e/ Sugar used in the manufacture of other commodities for export on which drawback was paid. f/ No account taken of stocks at the beginning or end of year. g/ Raw sugar converted to refined by multiplying by the following factors: 1909-10 to 1930-31, Cuba and Hawaii, 0.9358; Puerto Rico, 0.9393; Philippines, 0.95; all others (Santo Domingo, British West Indies, Louisiana, etc.), 0.932. Beginning 1931-32, Hawaii, 0.9617; Puerto Rico, Philippines and Virgin Islands, 0.946; Cuba and all others 0.9418. Use reciprocal of above factors to reduce refined sugar to raw.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

On a calendar year basis, deliveries of sugar by refineries and importers, for domestic consumption, as indicated by the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Adm., totaled 6,247,574 tons of refined sugar in 1935, compared with about 5,912,950 in 1934. If sugar consumption for 1936 equals the revised quota, it probably will be about 7 percent larger than in 1935. This increase is likely to materialize if the incomes of urban consumers continue through 1936 the upward trend manifested in the last 3 years.

UNITED STATES: Raw cane sugar, refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings, and direct-consumption deliveries, 1934 and 1935

Year and source of supply	Jan. 1 stocks	Receipts a/	Meltings	Deliveries for direct consumption	Lost by fire, etc.	Dec. 31 stocks
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1934						
Cuba	82,080	1,489,726	1,280,182	7,128	896	283,600
Hawaii	47,099	951,370	927,381	6,078	1	65,009
Puerto Rico ...	-	723,463	717,055	b/ 197	17	6,194
Philippine Is.	12,327	1,189,823	1,039,871	b/ 3,517	8	158,754
Continental United States	33,469	171,424	184,760	220	-	19,913
Virgin Islands	-	5,095	5,095	-	-	-
Other areas ...	2,812	24,977	27,223	12	-	554
Miscellaneous, sweepings, etc.	2	800	801	1	-	-
Total	177,789	4,556,678	4,182,368	17,153	922	534,024
1935						
Cuba	283,600	1,593,329	1,779,083	4,908	48	92,890
Hawaii	65,009	946,008	978,861	3,256	0	28,900
Puerto Rico ...	6,194	724,858	685,028	125	26	45,873
Philippine Is.	158,754	678,372	832,866	853	143	3,264
Continental United States	19,913	232,192	183,769	1,026	0	67,310
Virgin Islands	-	2,534	2,534	0	0	0
Other areas ...	554	65,396	46,359	8	0	19,583
Miscellaneous, sweepings, etc.	-	718	676	6	0	36
Total	534,024	4,243,407	4,509,176	10,182	217	257,856

Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
a/ Receipts are of sugar arriving in the ports of the United States, regardless of whether or not they have been imported (i.e., entered through the customs).
b/ Includes small items which may not have gone directly into consumption.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Refined cane and beet sugar stocks, production, and distribution by refineries and beet factories, 1934 and 1935

Manufacturing agency	Jan. 1 stocks	Production	Deliveries	Dec. 31 stocks
1934	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Cane sugar refineries ..	369,234	3,950,020	a/4,016,356	302,898
Beet sugar factories ...	1,341,404	1,178,173	b/1,459,467	1,060,110
Total	1,710,638	5,128,193	5,475,823	1,363,008
1935 c/				
Cane sugar refineries ..	302,898	4,263,856	a/4,316,589	250,165
Beet sugar factories ...	1,060,110	1,181,717	b/1,389,273	852,554
Total	1,363,008	5,445,573	5,705,862	1,102,719

Agricultural Adjustment Administration. a/ Includes sales for export. The Department of Commerce reported exports of 136,481 tons of refined sugar during 1934, and 113,956 tons in 1935. b/ Larger than actual deliveries by a small quantity representing losses in transit, in reprocessing, etc. Includes delivery of 4,500 tons to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation in 1934. c/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: Sugar receipts for direct consumption from specified areas, 1934 and 1935 (refined value)

Source of supply	Quantity 1934	Quantity 1935	Source of supply	Quantity 1934	Quantity 1935
	Short tons	Short tons		Short tons	Short tons
Hawaii	20,362	16,320	Cuba	a/ 395,374	a/ 374,899
Philippine Islands	64,292	73,337			
Puerto Rico	93,620	118,893	Total	573,648	583,449

Agricultural Adjustment Administration. a/ Quota sugar upon which duty has been paid.

UNITED STATES: Average wholesale price per pound of raw (96° centrifugal) sugar, by months, New York, 1927 to 1936

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	5.1	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.3
February	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.4
March	4.8	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.6
April	4.8	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.8
May	4.8	4.5	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.8
June	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.7
July	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.3	
August	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	
September	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.5	
October	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.6	
November	4.7	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.5	
December	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.1	
Average	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

Wholesale prices of raw sug · at New York rose slightly during the last 12 months. From the midsumme level of 3.3 cents per pound in 1935, prices rose to 3.6 cents in October, but declined to 3.1 cents in December 1935. In January 1936 they averaged 3.3 cents and rose steadily to 3.8 cents in April, remained there through May, and then declined to 3.7 cents in June 1936. With the marketing quotas on a calendar year basis, it appears that a definite seasonal trend is developing in raw-sugar prices at New York. The tendency is for prices to rise from the year-end low point to a mid-year high point and then decline again to the year-end low. This is what might be expected when supplies available are alternately large, as at the beginning of the quota year, and small, as at the end of the year.

UNITED STATES: Exports of refined sugar, years 1930-31 to 1935-36

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30					
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36 Prelim.
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United Kingdom	23,111	23,613	21,480	30,210	32,046	28,349
Irish Free State	6	105	1,371	2,470	6,616	6,522
Belgium	686	610	798	656	3,625	528
Germany	6	5	0	24	454	6
France	1,636	569	586	535	447	332
Norway	1,735	2,612	3,072	4,055	20,758	7,269
Greece	28	560	0	a/	a/	11
Netherlands	4,689	4,341	4,616	4,448	3,932	4,232
Other Europe	1,790	1,463	588	720	6,402	1,126
Total Europe	33,687	33,878	32,511	43,118	74,280	48,375
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,331	1,501	455	3,179	6,894	6,119
Panama	3,958	5,041	3,234	3,548	4,532	4,101
Cuba	45	20	26	20	88	29
Other West Indies	5,286	3,624	2,073	2,871	2,777	2,736
Mexico	747	236	244	224	8,042	1,211
Canada	2,295	1,222	592	1,147	2,208	2,175
Argentina	388	3	13	230	298	216
Uruguay	6,643	2,590	89	2,911	30,951	7,955
Colombia	4,740	292	84	75	109	8,785
Other South American countries	993	420	198	528	781	4,100
British Africa	6,110	3,793	478	794	1,343	287
French Africa	25	8	1	15	3	1
Other countries	2,970	1,445	714	1,073	19,578	7,846
Total exports	70,218	54,073	40,712	59,733	151,884	93,936

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, January and June issues, 1930-1933, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 1,000 pounds.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

Cuba

Production of cane sugar in Cuba during the 1936 campaign is reported to total 2,860,607 tons, raw basis, compared with 2,841,871 tons in 1935, and 5,221,396 tons, the 1925-1929 average. This year marks the third successive season of increase in production since the low point established in 1933, but the crop is still about 3,000,000 tons below the large crops produced in 1925 and 1929.

For the calendar year 1936 the United States quota for Cuban sugar is set at 2,085,022 tons of 96-degree raw sugar, compared with 1,822,596 for 1935 and 1,866,482 tons in 1934. The increased marketing allotment granted by the United States to Cuba in 1936 was the result of increased consumption of sugar in this country and the reallocation of portions of the quotas assigned to continental beet-sugar producers and the Philippine Islands.

Total exports of sugar from Cuba in 1935 were slightly larger than in 1934. Exports to markets outside the United States, taken as a whole, more than offset the slight decrease in shipments to the United States. For 1936 it appears that exports to this country from Cuba will be the largest since 1930.

CUBA: Price per pound of raw centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees polarization, Habana, by months, 1930-1936

Month	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	1.640	1.156	.910	.539	1.020	1.293	1.608
February	1.532	1.088	.731	.553	1.306	1.338	1.486
March	1.537	1.068	.559	.786	1.072	1.451	1.676
April	1.424	1.111	.487	.887	.917	1.594	1.843
May	1.200	.992	.499	.871	1.021	1.648	1.840
June	1.156	1.107	.572	1.206	1.117	1.648	
July	1.051	1.264	.841	1.251	1.220	1.589	
August	.996	1.199	.874	1.209	1.263	1.600	
September ...	.934	1.188	.912	1.351	1.360	1.718	
October	1.081	1.186	.860	1.136	1.378	1.833	
November	1.186	1.135	.797	.927	1.357	1.749	
December	1.082	.902	.611	.970	1.313	1.514	
Average ...	1.301	1.116	.721	.974	1.195	1.581	

Revista Azucarera de Cuba (formerly H. A. Himely) Habana (weekly); Santa Maria's Report of Cuban Sugar Production; Commercial Attaché Albert F. Nufer, Habana, Cuba; Facts about Sugar.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

Stocks of sugar in Cuba at the beginning of the 1936 campaign decreased to 565,704 tons from 706,077 tons reported on January 1, 1935. This is the fourth successive year in which there has been a decrease in stocks. They were about 69 percent less than in 1932, the peak year. Because of the reduction in carry-over stocks this season, the total supply of sugar for 1936 is the smallest for a number of years, being 3,426,311 tons compared with 3,547,948 tons in 1935 and 5,921,800 tons in the peak year 1929.

Prices of raw sugar at Habana, Cuba, have risen sharply since the low point reached in 1932 and in May and June 1936 they were the highest since December 1928. Because of the reduction in duty which accompanied the marketing quota on Cuban sugar destined for the United States, prices received for this sugar have risen to much higher levels than those for sugar going to other export markets.

CUBA: Exports of sugar by country of destination, 1930-1935

Country	1930	1931	1932	1933 a/	1934 a/	1935 a/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
RAW SUGAR						
United States	2,216,065	1,974,082	1,394,107	1,586,139	1,872,104	1,829,245
Canada	12,613	5,986	22,440	41,397	17,497	3,584
United Kingdom.....	784,614	571,337	730,564	854,328	620,238	674,486
France	112,715	48,041	103,236	140,877	129,997	b/121,410
Other Europe	77,955	17,894	64,488	13,217	54,137	80,282
Japan	-	-	3,346	-	-	) 9,686
China	21,757	-	19,758	19,042	12,453	)
South America	7,724	3,043	4,519	c/ 14,334	6,316	11,829
Other countries ...	49,596	6,747	58,466	65,974	30,206	55,592
Total raw	3,283,039	2,627,130	2,400,924	2,735,308	2,742,948	2,786,114
REFINED SUGAR						
United States	298,264	368,589	487,230			
Canada	7,186	5,909	42			
United Kingdom	5,778	-	1,157			
Spain	153	29	22			
Canary Islands	-	9	5			
Other Europe	55	-	220			
South America	1,725	30	62			
Other countries ...	2,133	1,125	365			
Total refined ...	315,294	375,691	489,103	d/	d/	d/
Total	3,598,333	3,002,821	2,890,027	2,735,308	2,742,948	2,786,114

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from Comercio Exterior, Cuba; Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal. a/ As reported by the National Export Corporation. These figures include both raw and refined sugar. b/ Includes Belgium. c/ Includes exports to Central America. d/ Included with raw sugar.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

The prices of Cuban raw sugar, c.&f. basis at New York, in April, May, and June, 1936, averaging around 2.85 cents per pound, were the highest since the latter part of 1927. As about 65 percent of the Cuban sugar exports come to the United States and are sold at these higher prices, the average price of all Cuban sugar was raised sharply. In May and June 1935, Habana prices averaged 1.65 cents per pound (raw basis). They declined to 1.58 cents in July but rose to 1.83 cents in October 1935. Prices subsequently declined to 1.49 cents in February 1936 but rose again to 1.84 in May 1936, where they remained during June. The annual average for Habana, Cuba, in 1935 was 1.58 cents per pound, the highest average since 1929 and more than twice the depression low of 0.72 cents in 1932.

Java

Sugar production in Java is indicated to be larger in 1936 than in 1935, or 612,000 tons, compared with 560,000 in 1935. This increase is the first recorded since 1930. In 1931 the International Sugar Agreement became effective, and Java reduced its sugar production from a high level of 3,214,000 tons in 1930 to 560,000 tons in 1935, the last year the agreement was in effect. Likewise, carry-over stocks have decreased from a high point of 2,792,000 tons at the beginning of the 1933 season to 1,042,000 tons at the beginning of the 1936 season. The total supply of sugar, therefore, in the 1936-37 marketing season for Java is only about 1,654,000 tons, compared with 2,336,000 for the 1935-36 season, and is much below the large supplies of earlier years.

JAVA AND MADURA: Exports of raw sugar by country of destination, 1929-1935

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31						
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935 a/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
British India	1,101,307	1,190,708	665,484	416,154	312,696	322,509	322,987
Japan	243,176	264,410	183,479	33,657	162,886	120,013	179,617
Hongkong	291,663	412,705	391,808	268,013	213,911	231,905	157,403
British Malaya b/..	131,829	126,202	114,539	111,963	82,235	88,272	93,079
China	364,037	321,694	183,344	120,089	112,974	80,164	60,450
United Kingdom	17,137	c/	34,913	322,976	49,776	60,826	28,405
Other countries	531,505	153,210	165,610	395,611	349,540	300,108	291,153
Total	2,680,659	2,468,929	1,739,177	1,668,463	1,283,018	1,203,797	1,133,094

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from Jaaroverzicht van den In-en Uitvoor Van Nederlandsch-Indie, 1929-1934; F. O. Licht's Monthly Report, Magdeburg, Feb. 29, and May 31, 1936. a/ Unofficial. b/ Includes Penang and Singapore. c/ If any, included in "Other countries."

Exports of sugar continued the downward trend that has been in progress since the high level of exports was reached in 1928. The volume exported in 1935 totaled 1,133,094 tons, compared with 1,203,797 tons in 1934 and the record high exports of

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

2,827,249 tons in 1928. British India continued as the principal export market for Java sugar, taking almost 30 percent of the total in 1935. Exports to India were larger than in 1934, as were those to Japan. Exports to Hongkong, however, decreased in 1935 to the lowest level in a number of years.

Soviet Union

The sugar-beet situation in the Soviet Union in 1935 was characterized by a further recovery from the low production level of 1931-1933. According to preliminary information, the acreage increased by 3.5 percent, yields by 37 percent, and production by 42 percent compared with 1934. Total sugar production in 1935 reached a record figure of over 2,200,000 tons, according to preliminary reports, and represented an increase of more than 650,000 tons over that of 1934. It was still, however, below the minimum of 2,425,000 tons set by the First Five-Year Plan for 1932-33. The plan for 1936 contemplates another large increase of 550,000 tons.

The beet area, which was declining between 1931 and 1934, increased in 1935 and was above that of any year except 1931, when a record acreage was harvested. (See table, page). The yields in 1931 and 1932, however, were very low, having been adversely affected not only by climatic conditions and pests, but also by the far-reaching reorganization of Russian agriculture on a socialist basis, which was then in its initial stage. Since 1933, sugar-beet yields have shown an upward tendency again, the improvement being especially noticeable in 1935. With the substantial increase in the yield per acre and the larger acreage in 1935, beet production reached a record level for the post-war period. Moreover, the procurements or actual deliveries of beets to the State constituted a larger proportion of the estimated production in 1935 (95.5 percent) than in 1934 (83.7 percent) when the crop estimates apparently did not take into account considerable harvesting losses.

The high yield per acre in 1935, which was primarily responsible for the large increase in production, was due in part to more favorable climatic conditions than in 1934. It was also apparently influenced by a considerable improvement in the technique of beet farming, stimulated by various measured of the Government, including a system of bonuses for deliveries of beets in excess of the plan.

The great bulk of the sugar-beet area in 1935 was plowed in the preceding autumn and the beets had better predecessor crops in the rotation system and were planted at an earlier date. By May 10, 99 percent of the acreage was planted in 1935 compared with 96 percent in 1934, 69 percent in 1933, and only 23 percent in 1932. A larger acreage was fertilized and the cultivation and thinning out of the beets were performed earlier in 1935. Thus by June 1, 1935, 96 percent of the acreage was cultivated as against 91 percent in 1934 and 41 percent in 1933. By July 20, 97 percent of the acreage was thinned out as

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

against 83 and 46 percent, respectively, during the preceding 2 years. In harvesting, the collectives and individual peasant growers in 1935 were somewhat behind the preceding year with 85 percent of the area harvested by October 20, compared with 92 percent in 1934, but they were still considerably ahead of 1932 and 1933, when 65 and 45 percent, respectively, were harvested.

The collective and state farms account for nearly the whole of sugar-beet acreage and production. The share of the collectives in sugar-beet acreage increased from less than 2 percent in 1928 to over 89 percent in 1935, the greatest increase having taken place during the years 1930 and 1931. The general policy of the Soviet Government has been to push mechanization in sugar-beet growing as far as possible. The collectives planting sugar-beets are usually assisted by machine-tractor stations. The area served by the latter increased from 80 percent of the sugar-beet acreage in collective farms in 1932 to 95 percent in 1934. The number of tractors and various machines has increased considerably, but their utilization has often been unsatisfactory, according to the Soviet press.

SOVIET UNION: Acreage, yield, production of sugar beets, and production of sugar, 1928-1936

Year	Sugar beets: Area	Sugar beets: Yield	Sugar beets: Production	Sugar beets: Procurements	Sugar production
	1,000 acres	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1928...	1,902	5.9	11,181	10,325	1,346.1
1929...	1,904	3.6	6,887	6,656	1,055.9
1930...	2,559	6.0	15,453	14,592	1,641.9
1931...	3,445	3.9	13,284	11,503	1,681.2
1932...	a/ 2,521	2.9	7,233	6,742	912.9
1933...	2,992	3.3	9,908	9,037	1,111.9
1934...	2,924	4.3	12,524	10,482	1,547.1
1935 b/	3,027	5.9	17,868	17,066	2,204.6
1936...	3,076				c/ 2,756.0

Official sources.
a/ Estimated harvested acreage. b/ Preliminary. c/ Planned.

The area specified by the Government plan for 1936 was only slightly larger than that of 1935. But a large increase in the yield per acre was contemplated on the basis of very high yields achieved by the best growers. Unfavorable climatic conditions this spring and pest infestation, however, necessitated considerable replanting of sugar beets. In the Ukraine, which accounts for about [illegible] percent of the total acreage, nearly one-fifth of the area had to be replanted ("Socialist Agriculture," July 9, 1936). There have also been complaints in the Soviet press that the various technical requirements prescribed by the Government for the purpose of obtaining high yields, such as additional cultivation, etc., were not adhered to fully.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR: International trade, average 1925-1929, annual 1933 and 1934

Country	Calendar year					
	Average 1925-1929		1933		1934 a/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Principal exporting countries	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Cuba	5,032,658	535	2,522,419	19		
Netherland India ..	2,380,762	3,634	1,283,021	2,016	b/1,203,797	b/ 23
Czechoslovakia	792,566	622	224,100	9	178,506	4
Philippine Islands.	612,260	2,398	1,188,999	403	1,270,776	189
Dominican Republic.	353,915	196	323,955	4	368,564	3
Peru	332,668	106	404,138	173	349,985	
Poland	253,202	2,291	125,543	30	111,092	57
Mauritius c/	242,199	3	249,838	4		
Australia c/	179,533	911	298,882	50		
Germany	174,357	92,758	16,793	17,424	2,761	17,903
Belgium	152,164	77,890	150,504	128,480	109,296	125,056
British Guiana	113,607	447	142,333	50	145,497	39
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	c/ 105,024	57,858	42,315	7,654	53,682	12,533
Fiji	92,836	171	127,496	166	116,326	212
Hungary	90,488	417	24,367	19	43,569	29
Union of S. Africa.	82,951	10,307	201,969	614	128,235	1,499
Trinidad and Tobago	72,520	1,564	118,891	48		
Barbados	61,524	517	88,480	c/ 307		
Reunion	54,035	26	61,549	1		
Jamaica	49,676	1,081	50,702	c/ 3		
Mozambique	37,906	93	91,504	18		
Brazil	25,076	20	28,089	0	26,342	
Argentina	23,426	17,264	3,436	129	1,888	764
Nicaragua	8,529	408	1,399	47		
Madagascar	3,897	3,768	8,293	2,334	7,661	2,576
Total	11,327,779	275,281	7,779,065	160,002	4,117,977	160,887
Principal importing countries						
United States d/ ..	167,360	4,428,566	50,496	2,874,127	136,408	2,997,261
United Kingdom	105,263	2,135,293	380,060	2,281,555	392,170	2,208,520
British India	40,084	904,568	41,447	347,042	39,397	250,878
China	2,072	823,225	193	283,528	102	275,235
Canada	89,914	524,446	10,183	394,993	7,164	430,472
France	251,691	460,753	308,977	437,843	321,519	463,520
Japan	204,103	414,134	151,995	146,178	140,517	114,567
Netherlands	284,204	316,951	56,469	117,090	84,760	109,619
Switzerland	74	148,736	1,167	172,359	1,863	191,536

Continued -

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR: International trade, average 1925-1929, annual 1933 and 1934, cont'd

Country	Calendar year					
	Average 1925-1929		1933		1934 a/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Principal importing countries, cont'd	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Chile	133	136,205	9	122,124		126,588
British Malaya	31,068	125,180	13,498	97,121	14,748	118,867
Morocco	0	121,576	0	166,062		157,602
Austria	663	114,983	279	1,113	185	10,325
Sweden	18	110,608	271	13,010	235	7,659
Irish Free State ..	0	92,080	0	98,176	0	78,138
Finland	0	87,238	0	81,809	0	83,108
Portugal	102	86,255	9	70,232		
Iran e/	99	82,505	0	42,774	0	
New Zealand	739	81,102	1,019	81,646	953	79,264
Norway	0	79,493	0	84,066	0	92,423
Egypt	9,341	79,282	36,259	1,185	56,996	1,222
Italy	4,778	66,744	8,424	12,783	9,516	11,878
Greece	f/ 12	64,751		60,458		69,007
Algeria	151	63,315	124	80,556		79,827
Ceylon	1	61,046	0	67,583	0	71,420
Siam g/	1,648	46,472	164	39,974		
Uruguay	0	43,221	0	49,231	0	
Latvia	20	41,655	772	15,890	1,207	14,835
Denmark	3,148	29,841	194	4,829	16,493	9,938
Tunisia	0	29,742	0	36,422	0	37,803
Lithuania	25	25,731	127	3,510		
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	0	23,812	0	15,545	0	17,372
Taiwan	13,346	18,109	6,682	0		0
Yugoslavia	4,654	6,218	0	99	0	54
Gold Coast	0	5,584	0	4,752	0	
Total	1,214,711	11,879,420	1,068,818	8,305,665	1,224,233	8,108,938

Bureau of Agricultural Economics; official sources except where otherwise noted. The following kinds and grades have been included under the head of sugar: Brown, white, candied, caramel, chanaca (Peru), crystal cube, maple, muscovado, panela. The following have been excluded: "Candy" (meaning confectionery), confectionery, glucose, grape sugar, jaggery, molasses, and sirups.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Java and Madura only. c/ International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics. d/ Includes imports from Virgin Islands of the United States and Philippine Islands, but does not include shipments from Hawaii and Puerto Rico. e/ Year ended March 20 of following year; beginning 1931, year ended June 21 of following year. f/ Two-year average. g/ Year ended March 31 of following year.

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CANADA: Area of the principal grain crops in the Prairie Provinces, 1935-1936 a/

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Manitoba - 1935	2,587	1,434	1,121	107	17
1936	2,610	1,430	1,300	101	75
Saskatchewan-1935	13,206	4,942	1,146	374	168
1936	13,980	5,050	1,194	335	265
Alberta - 1935	7,500	3,102	920	168	19
1936	7,570	2,850	1,030	173	17
Total Prairie					
Provinces- 1935	23,293	9,478	3,187	649	204
1936	24,160	9,330	3,524	609	357

a/ Based on samples from the Quinquennial Census of 1936. Preliminary

CANADA: Condition of field crops, July 31, 1931-1936 a/

Crop	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Spring wheat.....	54	88	57	63	81	45
Oats............	71	90	67	72	90	57
Barley..........	63	87	65	68	93	56
Spring rye.......	57	91	55	66	89	49
Flaxseed.........	44	79	43	60	88	45

a/ Expressed in percentages of the long-time average yield per acre.

CANADA: Stocks of grain on July 31, 1934-1936

Commodity	July 31		
	1934	1935	1936
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat.............	193,990,281	203,273,016	108,737,059
Oats..............	31,060,497	26,444,751	40,447,390
Barley............	11,092,030	5,573,462	9,895,590
Rye...............	4,020,234	3,139,143	3,210,545
Flaxseed..........	471,295	312,979	269,287

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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